



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/560,703	04/27/2000	Joshua Allen	MS1-487US	4256
22801	7590	05/01/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			NGUYEN, THANH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2144	

DATE MAILED: 05/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/560,703	Applicant(s) ALLEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Tammy T. Nguyen	Art Unit 2144	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE (3) MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on July 5, 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13,23,24,35 and 39-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13,23,24,35 and 39-56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \*   c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                               | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>1/13/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |



**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

***DETAILED ACTION***

1. This office action response to the amendment filed on January 13, 2006.
2. Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-13, 23, 24, 35, and 39-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pstruh.cz., (hereinafter Pstruh.cz) Date of Patent October 13, 1999 in view of Jody K. Smith., (hereinafter Smith) U.S. Patent No. 6,018,748.

5. As to claim 1, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising: converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic Web page (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to
- <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). Pstruh.cz does not teach generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

6. As to claim 2, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising  
Receiving a request for an instance of the main Web page before the generating (see P.1).
7. As to claim 3, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending  
the instance of the main Web page (see P.1).
8. As to claim 4, Pstruh.cz does not teach the invention as claimed, further comprising  
receiving a request for access to the main Web page, the request comprising a static  
address pointing to the main Web page. However, Smith teaches a static address  
pointing to the main Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract,  
col.5, lines10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25, col.4, line 65  
to col.5, line10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the  
time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the  
computer system of Pstruh.cz to have static address pointing to the web page because  
it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page  
that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are  
most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web  
sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times  
and avoiding network latency.
9. As to claim 5, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the generating  
comprises forming the instance of the main Web page so that the main Web page  
contains meta-tags for facilitating indexing by a Web search engine (see P.1).

10. As to claim 6, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (see P.1); Pstruh.cz does not teach the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.
11. As to claim 7, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (See P.1).
12. As to claim 8, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address conversion method comprising: converting the static address to a dynamic address also pointing to the dynamic Web page (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting

the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)

(http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html) convert to

http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html). (When pstruh.cz had conversion from dynamic to static (above) it could do in reverse way from static address to dynamic address). Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page.

However, Smith teaches the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency. Also, Smith teaches receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (see fig.7a, read user input-mouse pointer location 134, and abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have receiving request for a dynamic webpage.

13. As to claim 9, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising providing they dynamic address to a server (see P.1).
14. As to claim 10, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising invoking the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address (see P.1 and 2).
15. As to claim 11, Smith teaches the invention as claimed, further comprising sending the dynamic Web page referenced by the dynamic address to a requester Smith teaches receiving a request for a dynamic Web page (see fig.7a, read user input-mouse pointer location 134, and abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have receiving request for a dynamic webpage.
16. As to claim 12, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the converting comprises: parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address, and generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field (see P.1). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach dynamic address points to the dynamic web page. However, Smith teaches the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have dynamic address points to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function



on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

17. As to claim 13, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (see P.1)

18. As to claim 24, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer (see P.1).

19. As to claim 23, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to

<http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page.

However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

20. As to claim 35, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of providing a dynamic Web page comprising: receiving a request for a dynamic Web page from a computer on a network (See P.1). But Pstruh.cz does not teach the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to the computer. However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page; and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer (col.2, lines 34-59, col.7, lines 11-24, and col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have the generating an instance of the dynamic Web page such that contents of the instance appears as a static Web page and sending the dynamic Web page to a the computer because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function that marked by usually continuous and productive activity or change. Also, Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page.

However, Smith teaches static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have static Web address pointing to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

21. As to claim 39, Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure for use with a computer having a processor and a memory, said structure comprising a static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page stored on the computer. However, Smith teaches static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page stored on the computer (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or

- connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.
22. As to claim 40, Pstruh.cz teaches does not explicitly teach the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure for use with a first computer having a processor and a memory, said structure comprising wherein the dynamic Web page is stored on a second computer having a processor and a memory, the first and second computers being operatively coupled by a communications network. However Smith teaches wherein the dynamic Web page is stored on a second computer having a processor and a memory, the first and second computers being operatively coupled by a communications network (Fig.1). Also, Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach static web address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page stored on the computer (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have static Web address pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also,

improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

23. As to claim 41, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising: a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server (See P.1); the S-to-D Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). (When pstruh.cz had conversion from dynamic to static (above) it could do in reverse way from static address to dynamic address). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page. However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency. Also, Pstruh.cz does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). I would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

24. As to claim 42, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a Web site system comprising: a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter, the converter being operatively coupled to the Web server, the D-to -S Web address converter being configured to convert a static address to a dynamic address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file>

.html). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page.

However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency. Also, Pstruh.cz does not teach a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the database being operatively coupled to the Web server. However, Smith teaches a Web server hosting a dynamic Web site; a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site, the Web server being operatively coupled to the Web server (abstract, col.5, lines 10-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have a database storing data used by the Web server to generate dynamic Web to pages of the dynamic Web site because it would help to produce something according

to an algorithm or program or set of rules, or as a side effect of the execution of an algorithm or program.

25. As to claim 43, Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor, a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including a static address of a main Web page; a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to: receive the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver. However, Smith teaches a processor, a request receiver executable on the processor to receive a request including a static address of a main Web page; a spider-friendly Web page generator executable on the processor to: receive the static address of the main Web page from the request receiver (see fig.1). Pstruh.cz does not teach in response to receiving the static address, generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches in response to receiving the static address, generation an instance of the main Web page having at least one link with an address pointing to a dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology



that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

26. As to claim 44, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor, a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter executable on the processor to: convert a static address to a dynamic Web page into a dynamic address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to
- <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>) (When pstruh.cz had conversion from dynamic to static (above) it could do in reverse way from static address to dynamic address). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page. However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

27. As to claim 45, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter (see p.1) executable on the processor to: parse a static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (See p.1). Pstruh.cz does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with the field. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record. But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can

- provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.
28. As to claim 46, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a server comprising: a processor, a dynamic to static (D-to-S) Web address converter executable on the processor to convert a dynamic address to a dynamic Web page into a static (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page. However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that

connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

29. As to claim 47, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for hosting dynamic Web sites comprising: a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page, and a spider-friendly Web page generator configured to: generate an instance of a main Web page (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to
- <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). Pstruh.cz does not teach generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or

connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

30. As to claim 48, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a system for

31. hosting dynamic Web sites comprising: a Web server for dynamically generating an instance of a dynamic Web page in response to a request; and a static to dynamic (S-to-D) Web address converter; the Web server being configured to send a Web address of the request to the converter; the converter being configured to: receive the Web address of the request; determine if the Web address is a static address; and convert the static address to a dynamic address (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html> convert to

<http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). Pstruh.cz does not teach generating an instance of a main Web page having

at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches generating an instance of a main Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link

pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

32. As to claim 49, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, the converter being further configured to convert the static address to a dynamic address by: parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with the field within the static address (see P.1); Pstruh.cz does not teach the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.
33. As to claims 50 and 51, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including further configured to convert the dynamic address to the static address by: parsing the

dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (see P.1); a dynamic-to static (D-to-S) Web address converter being configured to: covert a dynamic address to static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html> convert to

<http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach pointing to the dynamic web page.

However, Smith teaches pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency. Also, Pstruh.cz does not teach generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have at least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record

34. As to claim 52, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a spider-friendly Web page generation method comprising; converting the dynamic address into a static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1) (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). But Pstruh.cz does not teach the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the generating an instance of a spider-friendly Web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35, and col.5, lines 56-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web page because it would have an



efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites.

35. As to claim 53, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method comprising: a receiving a request for a dynamic Web page, converting the static address to a dynamic address (see P.1)
- (http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html) convert to
- http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html). (When pstruh.cz had conversion from dynamic to static (above) it could do in reverse way from static address to dynamic address). Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the request including a static address pointing to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have main Web page have at least one link pointing to a dynamic Web because it

would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

36. As to claim 54, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs the static to dynamic (S to-D) Web address conversion method comprising: receiving a static address pointing to a dynamic Web page, parsing the static address to identify at least one value associated with a field within the static address (see p.1). Pstruh.cz does not teach generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field. However, Smith teaches the generating a dynamic address incorporating at least one value associated with a field, wherein the dynamic address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record. Also, Pstruh.cz does not teach the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However, Smith teaches the static address points to the dynamic Web page (fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (see abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and

col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to have pointing to the dynamic web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

37. As to claim 55, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, performs a dynamic to static (D to-S) Web address conversion method comprising: and converting the dynamic address to a static address that also to the dynamic Web page (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>) convert to
- <http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). But Pstruh.cz does not explicitly teach dynamic address pointing to the dynamic web page. However, Smith teaches dynamic address pointing to the dynamic web page. (Fig.7A, pointer over link label 148) (See abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, and line 57 to col.8,

line 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the teachings of Smith into the computer system of Pstruh.cz to dynamic address pointing to the dynamic web page. because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific function on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. They are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. Also, improving the system's performance by reducing network access times and avoiding network latency.

38. As to claim 56, Pstruh.cz teaches the invention as claimed, the instructions For performing converting comprising: parsing the dynamic address to identify and separate fields within the dynamic address, wherein at least one field has a value (see p.1); Pstruh.cz does not teach generating the static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page. However Smith teaches the generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page (col.5, lines 10-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pstruh.cz and Smith to have at least one field has a value; and generating a static address incorporating the value of at least one field, wherein the static address points to the dynamic Web page because it would have an efficient system that can provide specific number of characters or may vary or a group of fields make up a database record.

### ***Response to Arguments***

39. Applicant's arguments filed on January 13, 2006 have been fully considered, however they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:
40. Applicants argue that Smith does not teach generating an instance of a main web page having at least one link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic web page. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent examiner maintain the rejection because Smith teaches generating an instance of an main web page having at least on link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic web page as shown in Smith fig.7A, pointer over link label 148 and abstract, col.5, lines10-35, and col.4, line 65 to col.5, line10, col.5, lines 56-65, col.7, line 57 to col.8, line 25 and also supporting in the specification of an application of page 7 in 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph which is teaches generating an instance of a main web page having at least on link with a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic web page.
41. Applicants argue that Pstruh.cz does not teach converting the dynamic address into a static address that also points to the dynamic web page. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent examiner maintain the rejection because Pstruh.cz teaches converting the dynamic address into a static address that also point to dynamic web page as show in (see Pstruh.cz P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)
- (<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html>)
- ml convert to

<http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>). Also supporting in specification of an application, which is, clearly shows converting the dynamic address into static address also it obvious to represents point to the dynamic web page (see specification page.7, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

42. Applicants argue that Pstruh.cz does not teach the D-to S web address converter being configured to convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic web page. In response to Applicant's argument, the Patent examiner maintain the rejection because Pstruh.cz teaches the D-to S web address converter being configured to convert a dynamic address pointing to a dynamic web page into a static address also pointing to the dynamic web page as shown in see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/download.asp/IDFile=2538/exactname.ext>); and converting the dynamic address to a static address (see P.1)

(<http://www.server.com/any.asp/name1=value1/name2=value2/name3=value3/file.html> convert to

<http://www.server.com/any.asp?name1=value1&name2=value2&name3=value3&file.html>. Also support in specification of the application shows in page.7, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph.

43. Therefore, the Examiner asserts that cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1,8,23,35, 39-48, 50, 52-56. Claims 2-7, 9-13, 24, and 39 are also rejected at least by the virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action.
44. Accordingly, claims 1-28 are respectfully rejected.

***Conclusion***

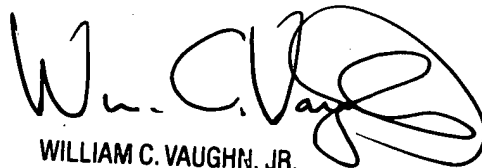
45. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

46. Any inquiries concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tammy T. Nguyen** who may be reached via telephone at **(571) 272-3929**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.

If you need to send the Examiner, a facsimile transmission regarding this instant application, please send it to **(703) 872-9306**. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, **VAUGHN JR WILLIAM**, may be reached at **(571) 272-3922**.

TTN  
March 28, 2006

  
WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.  
PRIMARY EXAMINER